

**SECTION 31 20 00  
EARTHWORK**

**PART 1 - GENERAL**

**1.1 DESCRIPTION OF WORK:**

- A. This section specifies the requirements for furnishing all equipment, materials, labor, tools, and techniques for earthwork including, but not limited to, the following:
1. Site preparation.
  2. Excavation.
  3. Filling and backfilling.
  4. Grading.
  5. Soil Disposal.
  6. Clean Up.

**1.2 DEFINITIONS:**

- A. Unsuitable Materials:
1. Fills: Topsoil; frozen materials; construction materials and materials subject to decomposition; clods of clay and stones larger than 75 mm (3 inches); organic material, including silts, which are unstable; and inorganic materials, including silts, too wet to be stable and any material with a liquid limit and plasticity index exceeding 40 and 15 respectively. Unsatisfactory soils also include satisfactory soils not maintained within 2 percent of optimum moisture content at time of compaction, as defined by ASTM D698 D1557 AASHTO T 99 T 180.
  2. Existing Subgrade (Except Footing Subgrade): Same materials as 1.2.A.1, that are not capable of direct support of slabs, pavement, and similar items with possible exception of improvement by compaction, proofrolling, or similar methods.
  3. Existing Subgrade (Footings Only): Same as paragraph 1, but no fill or backfill. If materials differ from design requirements, excavate to acceptable strata subject to Project Engineer's approval.
- B. Site Earthwork: Earthwork operations required in area outside building and within new fence construction area.
- C. Degree of compaction: Degree of compaction is expressed as a percentage of maximum density obtained by laboratory test procedure. This percentage of maximum density is obtained through use of data provided from results of field test procedures presented in ASTM D1556, ASTM D2167, and ASTM D6938.

- D. Fill: Satisfactory soil materials used to raise existing grades. In the Construction Documents, the term "fill" means fill or backfill as appropriate.
- E. Backfill: Soil materials or controlled low strength material used to fill an excavation.
- F. Unauthorized excavation: Removal of materials beyond indicated sub-grade elevations or indicated lines and dimensions without written authorization by the Project Engineer. No payment will be made for unauthorized excavation or remedial work required to correct unauthorized excavation.
- G. Authorized additional excavation: Removal of additional material authorized by the Project Engineer based on the determination by the soils testing agency that unsuitable bearing materials are encountered at required sub-grade elevations. Removal of unsuitable material and its replacement as directed will be paid on basis of Conditions of the Contract relative to changes in work.
- H. Subgrade: The undisturbed earth or the compacted soil layer immediately below granular sub-base, drainage fill, or topsoil materials.
- I. Structure: Buildings, foundations, slabs, tanks, curbs, mechanical and electrical appurtenances, or other man-made stationary features constructed above or below the ground surface.
- J. Borrow: Satisfactory soil imported from off-site for use as fill or backfill.
- K. Drainage course: Layer supporting slab-on-grade used to minimize capillary flow of pore water.
- L. Bedding course: Layer placed over the excavated sub-grade in a trench before laying pipe. Bedding course shall extend up to the springline of the pipe.
- M. Sub-base Course: Layer placed between the sub-grade and base course for asphalt paving or layer placed between the sub-grade and a concrete pavement or walk.
- N. Utilities include on-site underground pipes, conduits, ducts, and cables as well as underground services within buildings.
- O. Debris: Debris includes all materials located within the designated work area not covered in the other definitions and shall include but not be limited to items like vehicles, equipment, appliances, building materials or remains thereof, tires, any solid or liquid chemicals or products stored or found in containers or spilled on the ground.
- P. Contaminated soils: Soil that contains contaminants as defined and determined by the Project Engineer or the Government's testing agency.

**1.3 RELATED WORK:**

- A. Materials testing and inspection during construction: Section 01 45 29, TESTING LABORATORY SERVICES.
- B. Protection of existing utilities, fire protection services, existing equipment, roads, and pavements: Section 01 00 00, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.
- C. Erosion Control: Section 01 57 19, TEMPORARY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS.
- D. Paving sub-grade requirements: Section 32 12 16, ASPHALT PAVING.

**1.4 CLASSIFICATION OF EXCAVATION:**

- A. Unclassified Excavation: Removal and disposal of pavements and other man-made obstructions visible on surface; utilities, and other items including underground structures indicated to be demolished and removed; together with any type of materials regardless of character of material and obstructions encountered.
- B. Classified Excavation: Removal and disposal of all material except that material not defined as Rock.

**1.5 SUBMITTALS:**

- A. Submit in accordance with Section 01 33 23, SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA, AND SAMPLES.
- B. Furnish to Project Engineer:
  - 1. Soil samples.
    - a. Classification in accordance with ASTM D2487 for each on-site or borrow soil material proposed for fill, backfill, engineered fill, or structural fill.
    - b. Laboratory compaction curve in accordance with ASTM D698 D1557 AASHTO T 99 T 180 for each on site or borrow soil material proposed for fill, backfill, engineered fill, or structural fill.
    - c. Test reports for compliance with ASTM D2940 requirements for subbase material.
    - d. Pre-excavation photographs and videotape in the vicinity of the existing structures to document existing site features, including surfaces finishes, cracks, or other structural blemishes that might be misconstrued as damage caused by earthwork operations.

**1.6 APPLICABLE PUBLICATIONS:**

- A. Publications listed below form a part of this specification to extent referenced. Publications are referenced in text by basic designation only.

B. American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials  
(AASHTO):

- T99-10.....Standard Method of Test for Moisture-Density  
Relations of Soils Using a 2.5 kg (5.5 lb)  
Rammer and a 305 mm (12 inch) Drop
- T180-10.....Standard Method of Test for Moisture-Density  
Relations of Soils using a 4.54 kg (10 lb)  
Rammer and a 457 mm (18 inch) Drop

C. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):

- C33-03.....Concrete Aggregate
- 08 .....Standard Classification for Sizes of Aggregate  
for Road and Bridge Construction
- D698-07e1.....Standard Test Method for Laboratory Compaction  
Characteristics of Soil Using Standard Effort  
(12,400 ft. lbf/ (600 kN m/))
- D1140-00.....Amount of Material in Soils Finer than the No.  
200 (75-micrometer) Sieve
- D1556-07.....Standard Test Method for Density and Unit Weight  
of Soil in Place by the Sand Cone Method
- D1557-09.....Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Compaction  
Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort  
(56,000 ft-lbf/ (2700 kN m/))
- D2167-08.....Standard Test Method for Density and Unit Weight  
of Soil in Place by the Rubber Balloon Method
- D2487-11.....Standard Classification of Soils for Engineering  
Purposes (Unified Soil Classification System)
- D2940-09.....Standard Specifications for Graded Aggregate  
Material for Bases or Subbases for Highways or  
Airports
- D6938-10.....Standard Test Method for In-Place Density and  
Water Content of Soil and Soil-Aggregate by  
Nuclear Methods (Shallow Depth)

D. Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE):

- J732-07.....Specification Definitions - Loaders
- J1179-08.....Hydraulic Excavator and Backhoe Digging Forces

**PART 2 - PRODUCTS**

**2.1 MATERIALS:**

- A. General: Provide borrow soil material when sufficient satisfactory soil materials are not available from excavations.

- B. Fills: Material in compliance with ASTM D2487 Soil Classification Groups GW, GP, GM, SW, SP, SM, SC, and ML, or any combination of these groups; free of rock or gravel larger than 75 mm (3 inches) in any dimension, debris, waste, frozen materials, vegetation, and other deleterious matter. Material approved from on site or off site sources having a minimum dry density of 1760 kg/m<sup>3</sup> (110 pcf), a maximum Plasticity Index of 15, and a maximum Liquid Limit of 40.
- C. Engineered Fill: Naturally or artificially graded mixture of compliance with ASTM D2487 Soil Classification Groups GW, GP, GM, SW, SP, SM, SC, and ML, or any combination of these groups, or as approved by the Engineer or material with at least 90 percent passing a 37.5-mm (1 1/2-inch) sieve and not more than 12 percent passing a 75-µm (No. 200) sieve, per ASTM D2940;.
- D. Bedding: Naturally or artificially graded mixture of natural or crushed gravel, crushed stone, and natural or crushed sand; ASTM D2940; except with 100 percent passing a 25 mm (1 inch) sieve and not more than 8 percent passing a 75-µm (No. 200) sieve.
- E. Drainage Fill: Washed, narrowly graded mixture of crushed stone, or crushed or uncrushed gravel; ASTM D448; coarse-aggregate grading Size 57; with 100 percent passing a 37.5 mm (1 1/2-inch) sieve and 0 to 5 percent passing a 2.36 mm (No. 8) sieve.
- F. Granular Fill:
  - 1. Under concrete slab, - granular fill shall consist of clean, poorly graded crushed rock, crushed gravel, or uncrushed gravel placed beneath a building slab with or without a vapor barrier to cut off the capillary flow of pore water to the area immediately below. Fine aggregate grading shall conform to ASTM C 33 with a maximum of 3 percent by weight passing ASTM D 1140.
  - 2. Bedding for sanitary and storm sewer pipe, crushed stone or gravel graded from 13 mm (1/2 inch) to 4.75 mm (No 4), per ASTM D2940.

### **PART 3 - EXECUTION**

#### **3.1 SITE PREPARATION:**

- A. Clearing: Clear within limits of earthwork operations as shown. Work includes removal of trees, shrubs, fences, foundations, incidental structures, paving, debris, trash, and other obstructions. Remove materials from Medical Center Property.
- B. Grubbing: Remove stumps and roots 75 mm (3 inch) and larger diameter. Undisturbed sound stumps, roots up to 75 mm (3 inch) diameter, and nonperishable solid objects a minimum of 900 mm (3 feet) below subgrade or finished embankment may be left.

- C. Trees and Shrubs: Trees and shrubs, not shown for removal, may be removed from areas within 4500 mm (2 feet) of new construction and 2250 mm (7.5 feet) of utility lines when removal is approved in advance by Project Engineer. Remove materials from Medical Center Property. Box, and otherwise protect from damage, existing trees and shrubs which are not shown to be removed in construction area. Immediately repair damage to existing trees and shrubs by trimming, cleaning and painting damaged areas, including roots, in accordance with standard industry horticultural practice for the geographic area and plant species. Do not store building materials closer to trees and shrubs, that are to remain, than farthest extension of their limbs.
- D. Stripping Topsoil: Strip topsoil from within limits of earthwork operations as specified. Topsoil shall be a fertile, friable, natural topsoil of loamy character and characteristic of locality. Topsoil shall be capable of growing healthy horticultural crops of grasses. Stockpile topsoil and protect as directed by Project Engineer. Eliminate foreign materials, such as weeds, roots, stones, subsoil, frozen clods, and similar foreign materials larger than 0.014 m<sup>3</sup> (1/2 cubic foot) in volume, from soil as it is stockpiled. Retain topsoil on station. Remove foreign materials larger than 50 mm (2 inches) in any dimension from topsoil used in final grading. Topsoil work, such as stripping, stockpiling, and similar topsoil work shall not, under any circumstances, be carried out when soil is wet so that the composition of the soil will be destroyed.
- E. Concrete Slabs and Paving: Score deeply or saw cut to insure a neat, straight cut, sections of existing concrete slabs and paving to be removed where excavation occurs. Extend pavement section to be removed a minimum of 300 mm (12 inches) on each side of widest part of excavation and insure final score lines are approximately parallel unless otherwise indicated. Remove material from Medical Center Property.
- F. Lines and Grades: Registered Professional Land Surveyor or Registered Civil Engineer, specified in Section 01 00 00, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS, shall establish lines and grades.
1. Grades shall conform to elevations indicated on plans within the tolerances herein specified. Generally grades shall be established to provide a smooth surface, free from irregular surface changes. Grading shall comply with compaction requirements and grade cross sections, lines, and elevations. Where spot grades are indicated the grade shall be established based on interpolation of the elevations between the spot grades while maintaining appropriate transition at structures and paving and uninterrupted drainage flow into inlets.

2. Locations of elevations indicated on plans approximate from a site survey that measured spot elevations. Proposed elevations have been developed utilizing the existing conditions survey and may be approximate. Contractor is responsible to notify Project Engineer of any differences between existing elevations shown on plans and those encountered on site by Surveyor/Engineer described above. Notify Project Engineer of any differences between existing or constructed grades, as compared to those shown on the plans.
  3. Subsequent to establishment of lines and grades, Contractor will be responsible for any additional cut and/or fill required to ensure that site is graded to conform to elevations indicated on plans.
- G. Disposal: All materials removed from the property shall be disposed of at a legally approved site, for the specific materials, and all removals shall be in accordance with all applicable Federal, State and local regulations. No burning of materials is permitted onsite.

### **3.2 EXCAVATION:**

- A. Shoring, Sheet piling and Bracing: Shore, brace, or slope, its angle of repose or to an angle considered acceptable by the Project Engineer, banks of excavations to protect workmen, banks, adjacent paving, structures, and utilities.
1. Design of the temporary support of excavation system is the responsibility of the Contractor.
  2. Construction of the support of excavation system shall not interfere with the permanent structure and may begin only after a review by the Project Engineer.
  3. Extend shoring and bracing to a minimum of 1500 mm (5 feet) below the bottom of excavation. Shore excavations that are carried below elevations of adjacent existing foundations.
  4. If bearing material of any foundation is disturbed by excavating, improper shoring or removal of existing or temporary shoring, placing of backfill, and similar operations, the Contractor shall underpin the existing foundation, per Section 3.3 provide a concrete fill support under disturbed foundations, as directed by Project Engineer, at no additional cost to the Government. Do not remove shoring until permanent work in excavation has been inspected and approved by Project Engineer.
- B. Excavation Drainage: Operate pumping equipment, and/or provide other materials, means and equipment as required to keep excavation free of water and subgrade dry, firm, and undisturbed until approval of permanent work has been received from Project Engineer. Approval by the

Project Engineer is also required before placement of the permanent work on all subgrades.

- C. Subgrade Protection: Protect subgrades from softening, undermining, washout, or damage by rain or water accumulation. Reroute surface water runoff from excavated areas and not allow water to accumulate in excavations. Do not use excavated trenches as temporary drainage ditches. When subgrade for foundations has been disturbed by water, remove disturbed material to firm undisturbed material after water is brought under control. Replace disturbed subgrade in trenches with concrete or material approved by the Project Engineer.
- D. Proofrolling:
  - 1. After rough grade has been established in cut areas and prior to placement of fill in fill areas under pavements, proofroll exposed subgrade to check for pockets of soft material.
  - 2. Proof rolling shall be done on an exposed subgrade free of surface water (wet conditions resulting from rainfall) which would promote degradation of an otherwise acceptable subgrade. When proof rolling, one-half of the passes made with the roller shall be in a direction perpendicular to the other passes
- E. Structure Earthwork:
  - 1. Excavation shall be accomplished as required by drawings and specifications.
  - 2. Excavate foundation excavations to solid undisturbed subgrade.
  - 3. Remove loose or soft materials to a solid bottom.
  - 4. Fill excess cut under footings or foundations with 25 MPa (3000 psi) concrete poured separately from the footings.
  - 5. Do not tamp earth for backfilling in footing bottoms, except as specified.
  - 6. Slope grades to direct water away from excavations and to prevent ponding.
  - 7. Ensure that footing subgrades have been inspected and approved by the Project Engineer prior to concrete placement.
- F. Site Earthwork: Earth excavation includes excavating pavements and obstructions visible on surface; underground structures, utilities, and other items indicated to be removed; together with soil, and other materials not classified as rock or unauthorized excavation. Excavation shall be accomplished as required by drawings and specifications. Excavate to indicated elevations and dimensions within a tolerance of plus or minus 25 mm (1 inch). Extend excavations a sufficient distance from structures for placing and removing concrete formwork, for installing services and other construction, complying with OSHA



requirements, and for inspections. Remove subgrade materials that are determined by Project Engineer as unsuitable, and replace with acceptable material.

1. Site Grading:

- a. Provide a smooth transition between adjacent existing grades and new grades.
- b. Cut out soft spots, fill low spots, and trim high spots to comply with required surface tolerances.
- c. Slope grades to direct water away from structure and to prevent ponds from forming where not designed. Finish subgrades to required elevations within the following tolerances:
  - 1) Lawn or Unpaved Areas: Plus or minus 25 mm (1 inch).
  - 2) Walks: Plus or minus 25 mm (1 inch).
  - 3) Pavements: Plus or minus 13 mm (1 inch).

**3.3 FILLING AND BACKFILLING:**

- A. General: Do not fill or backfill until all debris, water, unsatisfactory soil materials, obstructions, and deleterious materials have been removed from excavation. For fill and backfill, use excavated materials and borrow meeting the criteria specified herein, as applicable. Borrow will be supplied at no additional cost to the Government. Do not use unsuitable excavated materials. Do not backfill until flood walls have been completed above grade. Place in horizontal layers alternately on opposite sides of wall to maintain neutral horizontal load on wall.
- B. Placing: Place materials in horizontal layers not exceeding 200 mm (8 inches) in loose depth for material compacted by heavy compaction equipment, and not more than 100 mm (4 inches) in loose depth for material compacted by hand-operated tampers and then compacted. Place backfill and fill materials evenly on all sides of structures to required elevations, and uniformly along the full length of each structure. Place no material on surfaces that are muddy, frozen, or contain frost.
- C. Compaction: Compact with approved tamping rollers, sheepsfoot rollers, pneumatic tired rollers, steel wheeled rollers, vibrator compactors, or other approved equipment (hand or mechanized) well suited to soil being compacted. Do not operate mechanized vibratory compaction equipment within 3000 mm (10 feet) of new or existing building walls without prior approval of Project Engineer. Moisten or aerate material as necessary to provide moisture content that will readily facilitate obtaining specified compaction with equipment used. Backfill adjacent to any and all types of structures shall be placed and compacted to at least 90 percent laboratory maximum density for cohesive materials or 95 percent

laboratory maximum density for cohesionless materials to prevent wedging action or eccentric loading upon or against the structure. Compact soil to not less than the following percentages of maximum dry density, according to ASTM D698 or ASTM D1557 as specified below:

1. Fills, Embankments, and Backfill

- a. Curbs and gutters, AASHTO T99 T180 T191 T310 ASTM D698 D1557 D1556 D2167 D6938 95 percent.
- b. Under Sidewalks, scarify and recompact top 150 mm (6 inches) below subgrade and compact each layer of backfill or fill material in accordance with AASHTO T99 T180 T191 T310 ASTM D698 D1557 D1556 D2167 D6938 95 percent.
- c. Landscaped areas, top 400 mm (16 inches), AASHTO T99 T180 T191 T310 ASTM D698 D1557 D1556 D2167 D6938 85 percent.
- d. Landscaped areas, below 400 mm (16 inches) of finished grade, AASHTO T99 T180 T191 T310 ASTM D698 D1557 D1556 D2167 D6938 90 percent.

2. Natural Ground (Cut or Existing)

- a. Curbs and gutters, top 150 mm (6 inches), AASHTO T99 T180 T191 T310 ASTM D698 D1557 D1556 D2167 D6938 95 percent.
- c. Under sidewalks, top 150 mm (6 inches), AASHTO T99 T180 T191 T310 ASTM D698 D1557 D1556 D2167 D6938 95 percent.

D. Borrow Material: Borrow material shall be selected to meet the requirements and conditions of the particular fill or embankment for which it is to be used. Borrow material shall be obtained from the borrow areas approved private sources.

**3.4 GRADING:**

- A. General: Uniformly grade the areas within the limits of this section, including adjacent transition areas. Smooth the finished surface within specified tolerance. Provide uniform levels or slopes between points where elevations are indicated, or between such points and existing finished grades. Provide a smooth transition between abrupt changes in slope.
- B. Slope backfill away from structure for a minimum distance of 1800 mm (6 feet).
- C. Place crushed stone or gravel fill under concrete slabs on grade, tamped, and leveled. Thickness of fill shall be 150 mm (6 inches) unless otherwise shown.
- D. Finish subgrade in a condition acceptable to Project Engineer at least one day in advance of paving operations. Maintain finished subgrade in a smooth and compacted condition until succeeding operation has been accomplished. Scarify, compact, and grade subgrade prior to further

construction when approved compacted subgrade is disturbed by Contractor's subsequent operations or adverse weather.

- E. Grading for Paved Areas: Provide final grades for both subgrade and base course to +/- 6 mm (0.25 inches) of indicated grades.

**3.5 DISPOSAL OF UNSUITABLE AND EXCESS EXCAVATED MATERIAL:**

- A. Disposal: Remove surplus satisfactory soil and waste material, including unsatisfactory soil, trash, and debris, and legally dispose of it off Medical Center property.
- B. Place excess excavated materials suitable for fill and/or backfill on site where directed.
- C. Remove from site and dispose of any excess excavated materials after all fill and backfill operations have been completed.
- D. Segregate all excavated contaminated soil designated by the Project Engineer from all other excavated soils, and stockpile on site on two 0.15 mm (6 mil) polyethylene sheets with a polyethylene cover. A designated area shall be selected for this purpose. Dispose of excavated contaminated material in accordance with State and Local requirements.

**3.6 CLEAN UP:**

- A. Upon completion of earthwork operations, clean areas within contract limits, remove tools, and equipment. Provide site clear, clean, free of debris, and suitable for subsequent construction operations. Remove all debris, rubbish, and excess material from Medical Center Property.

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**SECTION 32 05 23**  
**CEMENT AND CONCRETE FOR EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS**

**PART 1 - GENERAL**

**1.1 DESCRIPTION**

- A. This section shall cover site work concrete constructed upon the prepared subgrade and in conformance with the lines, grades, thickness, and cross sections shown. Construction shall include the following:
- B. Combination curb and gutter.
- C. Pedestrian Pavement: Walks.

**1.2 RELATED WORK**

- A. Laboratory and Field Testing Requirements: Section 01 45 29, TESTING LABORATORY SERVICES.
- B. Subgrade Preparation: Section 31 20 00, EARTH MOVING.
- C. Concrete Materials, Quality, Mixing, Design and Other Requirements: Section 03 30 00, CAST-IN-PLACE-CONCRETE.

**1.3 DESIGN REQUIREMENTS**

- A. Design all elements with the latest published version of applicable codes.

**1.4 WEATHER LIMITATIONS**

- A. Placement of concrete shall be as specified under Article 3.8, COLD WEATHER and Article 3.7, HOT WEATHER of Section 03 30 00, CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE.

**1.5 SUBMITTALS**

- A. In accordance with Section 01 33 23, SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA, AND SAMPLES, furnish the following:
- B. Manufacturers' Certificates and Data certifying that the following materials conform to the requirements specified.
  - 1. Expansion joint filler
  - 2. Hot poured sealing compound
  - 3. Reinforcement
  - 4. Curing materials
- C. Data and Test Reports: Select subbase material.
  - 1. Job-mix formula.
  - 2. Source, gradation, liquid limit, plasticity index, percentage of wear, and other tests as specified and in referenced publications.

**1.6 APPLICABLE PUBLICATIONS**

- A. The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referenced in the text by the basic designation only. Refer to the latest edition of all referenced Standards and codes.

B. American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO):

- M031MM031-07-UL.....Deformed and Plain Carbon-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement (ASTM A615/A615M-09)
- M055MM055-09-UL.....Steel Welded Wire Reinforcement, Plain, for Concrete (ASTM A185)
- M147-65-UL.....Materials for Aggregate and Soil-Aggregate Subbase, Base and Surface Courses (R 2004)
- M148-05-UL.....Liquid Membrane-Forming Compounds for Curing Concrete (ASTM C309)
- M171-05-UL.....Sheet Materials for Curing Concrete (ASTM C171)
- M182-05-UL.....Burlap Cloth Made from Jute or Kenaf and Cotton Mats
- M213-01-UL.....Preformed Expansion Joint Fillers for Concrete Paving and Structural Construction (Non-extruding and Resilient Bituminous Type) (ASTM D1751)
- M233-86-UL.....Boiled Linseed Oil Mixer for Treatment of Portland Cement Concrete
- T099-09-UL.....Moisture-Density Relations of Soils Using a 2.5 kg. (5.5 lb) Rammer and a 305 mm (12 in.) Drop
- T180-09-UL.....Moisture-Density Relations of Soils Using a 4.54 kg (10 lb.) Rammer and a 457 mm (18 in.) Drop
- C. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):
- C94/C94M-09.....Ready-Mixed Concrete
- C143/C143M-09.....Slump of Hydraulic Cement Concrete

## PART 2 - PRODUCTS

### 2.1 GENERAL

Concrete shall be Type C, air-entrained as specified in Section 03 30 00, CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE, with the following exceptions:

TYPE	MAXIMUM SLUMP*
Curb & Gutter	75 mm (3")
Pedestrian Pavement	75 mm (3")
* For concrete to be vibrated: Slump as determined by ASTM C143. Tolerances as established by ASTM C94.	

### 2.2 REINFORCEMENT

- A. The type, amount, and locations of steel reinforcement shall be as shown on the drawings and in the specifications.

- B. Dowels shall be plain steel bars conforming to AASHTO M31. Tie bars shall be deformed steel bars conforming to AASHTO M31.

### **2.3 FORMS**

- A. Use metal or wood forms that are straight and suitable in cross-section, depth, and strength to resist springing during depositing and consolidating the concrete, for the work involved.
- B. Do not use forms if they vary from a straight line more than 3 mm (1/8 inch) in any 3000 mm (ten foot) long section, in either a horizontal or vertical direction.
- C. Wood forms should be at least 50 mm (2 inches) thick (nominal). Wood forms shall also be free from warp, twist, loose knots, splits, or other defects. Use approved flexible or curved forms for forming radii.

### **2.4 CONCRETE CURING MATERIALS**

- A. Concrete curing materials shall conform to one of the following:
  - 1. Burlap conforming to AASHTO M182 having a weight of 233 grams (seven ounces) or more per square meter (yard) when dry.
  - 2. Impervious sheeting conforming to AASHTO M171.
  - 3. Liquid Membrane Curing Compound conforming to AASHTO M148 (ASTM C309), Type 1 and shall be free of paraffin or petroleum.

### **2.5 EXPANSION JOINT FILLERS**

- A. Material shall conform to AASHTO M213.

## **PART 3 - EXECUTION**

### **3.1 SUBGRADE PENETRATION**

- A. Prepare, construct, and finish the subgrade as specified in Section 31 20 00, EARTH MOVING.
- B. Maintain the subgrade in a smooth, compacted condition, in conformance with the required section and established grade until the succeeding operation has been accomplished.

### **3.2 SETTING FORMS**

- A. Base Support:
  - 1. Compact the base material under the forms true to grade so that, when set, they will be uniformly supported for their entire length at the grade as shown.
  - 2. Correct imperfections or variations in the base material grade by cutting or filling and compacting.
- B. Form Setting:
  - 1. Set forms sufficiently in advance of the placing of the concrete to permit the performance and approval of all operations required with and adjacent to the form lines.

2. Set forms to true line and grade and use stakes, clamps, spreaders, and braces to hold them rigidly in place so that the forms and joints are free from play or movement in any direction.
  3. Forms shall conform to line and grade with an allowable tolerance of 3 mm (1/8 inch) when checked with a straightedge and shall not deviate from true line by more than 6 mm (1/4 inch) at any point.
  4. Do not remove forms until removal will not result in damaged concrete or at such time to facilitate finishing.
  5. Clean and oil forms each time they are used.
- C. The Contractor's Registered Professional Land Surveyor, specified in Section 00 72 00, GENERAL CONDITIONS, shall establish and control the alignment and the grade elevations of the forms or concrete slipforming machine operations.
1. Make necessary corrections to forms immediately before placing concrete.
  2. When any form has been disturbed or any subgrade or subbase has become unstable, reset and recheck the form before placing concrete.

### **3.3 EQUIPMENT**

- A. The Project Engineer shall approve equipment and tools necessary for handling materials and performing all parts of the work prior to commencement of work.
- B. Maintain equipment and tools in satisfactory working condition at all times.

### **3.4 PLACING REINFORCEMENT**

- A. Reinforcement shall be free from dirt, oil, rust, scale or other substances that prevent the bonding of the concrete to the reinforcement.
- B. Before the concrete is placed, the Project Engineer shall approve the reinforcement, which shall be accurately and securely fastened in place with suitable supports and ties. The type, amount, and position of the reinforcement shall be as shown.

### **3.5 PLACING CONCRETE - GENERAL**

- A. Obtain approval of the Project Engineer before placing concrete.
- B. Remove debris and other foreign material from between the forms before placing concrete. Obtain approval of the Project Engineer before placing concrete.
- C. Before the concrete is placed, uniformly moisten the subgrade, base, or subbase appropriately, avoiding puddles of water.
- D. Convey concrete from mixer to final place of deposit by a method which will prevent segregation or loss of ingredients. Deposit concrete so that it requires as little handling as possible.

- E. While being placed, spade or vibrate and compact the concrete with suitable tools to prevent the formation of voids or honeycomb pockets. Vibrate concrete well against forms and along joints. Over-vibration or manipulation causing segregation will not be permitted. Place concrete continuously between joints without bulkheads.
- F. Install a construction joint whenever the placing of concrete is suspended for more than 30 minutes and at the end of each day's work.
- G. Workmen or construction equipment coated with foreign material shall not be permitted to walk or operate in the concrete during placement and finishing operations.

### **3.6 PLACING CONCRETE FOR CURB AND GUTTER, AND PEDESTRIAN PAVEMENT**

- A. Place concrete in the forms in one layer of such thickness that, when compacted and finished, it will conform to the cross section as shown.
- B. Deposit concrete as near to joints as possible without disturbing them but do not dump onto a joint assembly.
- C. After the concrete has been placed in the forms, use a strike-off guided by the side forms to bring the surface to the proper section to be compacted.
- D. Consolidate the concrete thoroughly by tamping and spading, or with approved mechanical finishing equipment.
- E. Finish the surface to grade with a wood or metal float.
- F. All Concrete pads and pavements shall be constructed with sufficient slope to drain properly.

### **3.7 CONCRETE FINISHING - GENERAL**

- A. The sequence of operations, unless otherwise indicated, shall be as follows:
  - 1. Consolidating, floating, straight-edging, troweling, texturing, and edging of joints.
  - 2. Maintain finishing equipment and tools in a clean and approved condition.

### **3.8 CONCRETE FINISHING CURB AND GUTTER**

- A. Round the edges of the gutter and top of the curb with an edging tool to a radius of 6mm (1/4 inch) or as otherwise detailed.
- B. Float the surfaces and finish with a smooth wood or metal float until true to grade and section and uniform in textures.
- C. Finish the surfaces, while still wet, with a bristle type brush with longitudinal strokes.
- D. Immediately after removing the front curb form, rub the face of the curb with a wood or concrete rubbing block and water until blemishes, form marks, and tool marks have been removed. Brush the surface, while still wet, in the same manner as the gutter and curb top.



- E. Except at grade changes or curves, finished surfaces shall not vary more than 3 mm (1/8 inch) for gutter and 6 mm (1/4 inch) for top and face of curb, when tested with a 3000 mm (10 foot) straightedge.
- F. Remove and reconstruct irregularities exceeding the above for the full length between regularly scheduled joints.
- G. Correct any depressions which will not drain.
- H. Visible surfaces and edges of finished curb, gutter, and combination curb and gutter shall be free of blemishes, form marks, and tool marks, and shall be uniform in color, shape, and appearance.

### **3.9 CONCRETE FINISHING PEDESTRIAN PAVEMENT**

#### **A. Walks, Wheelchair Curb Ramps:**

- 1. Finish the surfaces to grade and cross section with a metal float, trowled smooth and finished with a broom moistened with clear water.
- 2. Brooming shall be transverse to the line of traffic.
- 3. Finish all slab edges, including those at formed joints, carefully with an edger having a radius as shown on the Drawings.
- 4. Unless otherwise indicated, edge the transverse joints before brooming. The brooming shall eliminate the flat surface left by the surface face of the edger. Execute the brooming so that the corrugation, thus produced, will be uniform in appearance and not more than 2 mm (1/16 inch) in depth.
- 5. The completed surface shall be uniform in color and free of surface blemishes, form marks, and tool marks. The finished surface of the pavement shall not vary more than 5 mm (3/16 inch) when tested with a 3000 mm (10 foot) straightedge.
- 6. The thickness of the pavement shall not vary more than 6 mm (1/4 inch).
- 7. Remove and reconstruct irregularities exceeding the above for the full length between regularly scheduled joints.

### **3.10 JOINTS - GENERAL**

- A. Place joints, perpendicular to the finished grade of the concrete surface.
- B. Joints shall be straight and continuous from edge to edge of the pavement.

### **3.11 CONTRACTION JOINTS**

- A. Cut joints to depth as shown with a grooving tool or jointer of a radius as shown or by sawing with a blade producing the required width and depth.
- B. Construct joints in curbs and gutters by inserting 3 mm (1/8 inch) steel plates conforming to the cross sections of the curb and gutter.

- C. Plates shall remain in place until concrete has set sufficiently to hold its shape and shall then be removed.
- D. Finish edges of all joints with an edging tool having the radius as shown.
- E. Score pedestrian pavement with a standard grooving tool or jointer.

### **3.12 EXPANSION JOINTS**

- A. Use a preformed expansion joint filler material to form expansion joints.
- B. Material shall extend the full depth of concrete, cut and shaped to the cross section, except that top edges of joint filler shall be below the finished concrete surface to allow for sealing.
- C. Anchor with approved devices to prevent displacing during placing and finishing operations.
- D. Round the edges of joints with an edging tool.
- E. Form expansion joints as follows:
  - 1. Without dowels, about structures and features that project through, into, or against any site work concrete construction.
  - 2. Using joint filler of the type, thickness, and width as shown.
  - 3. Installed in such a manner as to form a complete, uniform separation between the structure and the site work concrete item.

### **3.13 FORM REMOVAL**

- A. Forms shall remain in place at least 12 hours after the concrete has been placed. Remove forms without injuring the concrete.
- B. Do not use bars or heavy tools against the concrete in removing the forms. Promptly repair any concrete found defective after form removal.

### **3.14 CURING OF CONCRETE**

- A. Cure concrete by one of the following methods appropriate to the weather conditions and local construction practices, against loss of moisture, and rapid temperature changes for at least seven days from the beginning of the curing operation. Protect unhardened concrete from rain and flowing water. All equipment needed for adequate curing and protection of the concrete shall be on hand and ready to install before actual concrete placement begins. Provide protection as necessary to prevent cracking of the pavement due to temperature changes during the curing period. If any selected method of curing does not afford the proper curing and protection against concrete cracking, remove and replace the damaged pavement and employ another method of curing as directed by the Project Engineer.
- B. Burlap Mat: Provide a minimum of two layers kept saturated with water for the curing period. Mats shall overlap each other at least 150 mm (6 inches).

- C. Impervious Sheeting: Use waterproof paper, polyethylene-coated burlap, or polyethylene sheeting. Polyethylene shall be at least 0.1 mm (4 mils) in thickness. Wet the entire exposed concrete surface with a fine spray of water and then cover with the sheeting material. Sheets shall overlap each other at least 300 mm (12 inches). Securely anchor sheeting.
- D. Liquid Membrane Curing:
  - 1. Apply pigmented membrane-forming curing compound in two coats at right angles to each other at a rate of 5 /L (200 square feet per gallon) for both coats.
  - 2. Do not allow the concrete to dry before the application of the membrane.
  - 3. Cure joints designated to be sealed by inserting moistened paper or fiber rope or covering with waterproof paper prior to application of the curing compound, in a manner to prevent the curing compound entering the joint.
  - 4. Immediately re-spray any area covered with curing compound and damaged during the curing period.

### **3.15 CLEANING**

- A. After completion of the curing period:
  - 1. Remove the curing material (other than liquid membrane).
  - 2. Sweep the concrete clean.
  - 3. After removal of all foreign matter from the joints, seal joints as herein specified.
  - 4. Clean the entire concrete of all debris and construction equipment as soon as curing and sealing of joints has been completed.

### **3.16 PROTECTION**

- A. The contractor shall protect the concrete against all damage prior to final acceptance by the Government. Remove concrete containing excessive cracking, fractures, spalling, or other defects and reconstruct the entire section between regularly scheduled joints, when directed by the Project Engineer, and at no additional cost to the Government. Exclude traffic from vehicular pavement until the concrete is at least seven days old, or for a longer period of time if so directed by the Project Engineer.

### **3.17 FINAL CLEAN-UP**

- A. Remove all debris, rubbish and excess material from the Station.

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**SECTION 32 12 16**  
**ASPHALT PAVING**

**PART 1 - GENERAL**

**1.1 DESCRIPTION**

- A. This work shall cover the composition, mixing, construction upon the prepared subgrade, and the protection of hot asphalt concrete pavement. The hot asphalt concrete pavement shall consist of an aggregate or asphalt base course and asphalt surface course constructed in conformity with the lines, grades, thickness, and cross sections as shown. Each course shall be constructed to the depth, section, or elevation required to match existing and shall be rolled, finished, and approved before the placement of the next course.

**1.2 RELATED WORK**

- A. Laboratory and field testing requirements: Section 01 45 29, TESTING LABORATORY SERVICES.
- B. Subgrade Preparation: Paragraph 3.3 and Section 31 20 00, EARTH MOVING.

**1.3 INSPECTION OF PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

- A. The Project Engineer shall have access at all times to all parts of the material producing plants for checking the mixing operations and materials and the adequacy of the equipment in use.

**1.4 ALIGNMENT AND GRADE CONTROL**

- A. The Contractor shall establish and control the pavement (aggregate or asphalt base course and asphalt surface course) alignments, grades, elevations, and cross sections to match existing.

**1.5 SUBMITTALS**

- A. In accordance with Section 01 33 23, SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA, AND SAMPLES, furnish the following:
- B. Data and Test Reports:
1. Aggregate Base Course: Sources, gradation, liquid limit, plasticity index, percentage of wear, and other tests required by State Highway Department.
  2. Asphalt Base/Surface Course: Aggregate source, gradation, soundness loss, percentage of wear, and other tests required by State Highway Department.
  3. Job-mix formula.
- C. Certifications:
1. Asphalt prime and tack coat material certificate of conformance to State Highway Department requirements.
  2. Asphalt cement certificate of conformance to State Highway Department requirements.

- 3. Job-mix certification - Submit plant mix certification that mix equals or exceeds the State Highway Specification.
- D. One copy of State Highway Department Specifications.
- E. Provide MSDS (Material Safety Data Sheets) for all chemicals used on ground.

## **PART 2 - PRODUCTS**

### **2.1 GENERAL**

- A. Aggregate base and asphalt concrete materials shall conform to the requirements of the following and other appropriate sections of the latest version of the State Highway Material Specifications, including amendments, addenda and errata. Where the term "Engineer" or "Commission" is referenced in the State Highway Specifications, it shall mean the VA Project Engineer or VA Contracting Officer.

### **2.2 AGGREGATES**

- A. Provide aggregates consisting of crushed stone, gravel, sand, or other sound, durable mineral materials processed and blended, and naturally combined.
- B. Subbase aggregate (where required) maximum size: 38mm(1-1/2").
- C. Base aggregate maximum size:
  - 1. Base course over 152mm(6") thick: 38mm(1-1/2");
  - 2. Other base courses: 19mm(3/4").
- D. Asphaltic base course:
  - 1. Maximum particle size not to exceed 25.4mm(1").
  - 2. Where conflicts arise between this specification and the requirements in the latest version of the State Highway Specifications, the State Specifications shall control.
- E. Aggregates for asphaltic concrete paving: Provide a mixture of sand, mineral aggregate, and liquid asphalt mixed in such proportions that the percentage by weight will be within:

<u>Sieve Sizes</u>	<u>Percentage Passing</u>
19mm(3/4")	100
9.5mm(3/8")	67 to 85
6.4mm(1/4")	50 to 65
2.4mm(No. 8 mesh)	37 to 50
600µm(No. 30 mesh)	15 to 25
75µm(No. 200 mesh)	3 to 8

plus 50/60 penetration liquid asphalt at 5 percent to 6-1/2 percent of the combined dry aggregates.

**2.3 ASPHALTS**

- A. Comply with provisions of Asphalt Institute Specification SS2:
  - 1. Asphalt cement: Penetration grade 50/60
  - 2. Prime coat: Cut-back type, grade MC-250
  - 3. Tack coat: Uniformly emulsified, grade SS-1H

**2.4 SEALER**

- A. Provide a sealer consisting of suitable fibrated chemical type asphalt base binders and fillers having a container consistency suitable for troweling after thorough stirring, and containing no clay or other deleterious substance.
- B. Where conflicts arise between this specification and the requirements in the latest version of the State Highway Specifications, the State Specifications shall control.

**PART 3 - EXECUTION****3.1 GENERAL**

- A. The Asphalt Concrete Paving equipment, weather limitations, job-mix formula, mixing, construction methods, compaction, finishing, tolerance, and protection shall conform to the requirements of the appropriate sections of the State Highway Specifications for the type of material specified.

**3.2 MIXING ASPHALTIC CONCRETE MATERIALS**

- A. Provide hot plant-mixed asphaltic concrete paving materials.
  - 1. Temperature leaving the plant: 143 degrees C(290 degrees F) minimum, 160 degrees C(320 degrees F) maximum.
  - 2. Temperature at time of placing: 138 degrees C(280 degrees F) minimum.

**3.3 SUBGRADE**

- A. Shape to line and grade and compact with self-propelled rollers.
- B. All depressions that develop under rolling shall be filled with acceptable material and the area re-rolled.
- C. Soft areas shall be removed and filled with acceptable materials and the area re-rolled.
- D. Should the subgrade become rutted or displaced prior to the placing of the subbase, it shall be reworked to bring to line and grade.
- E. Provide a stable and compacted subgrade.

**3.4 BASE COURSES**

- A. Subbase (when required)
  - 1. Spread and compact to thickness to match existing.
  - 2. Rolling shall begin at the sides and continue toward the center and shall continue until there is no movement ahead of the roller.

3. After completion of the subbase rolling there shall be no hauling over the subbase other than the delivery of material for the top course.

B. Base

1. Spread and compact to thickness to match existing.
2. Rolling shall begin at the sides and continue toward the center and shall continue until there is no movement ahead of the roller.
3. After completion of the base rolling there shall be no hauling over the base other than the delivery of material for the top course.

C. Thickness tolerance: Provide compacted thicknesses to match existing within a tolerance of minus 0.0mm (0.0") to plus 12.7mm (0.5").

D. Smoothness tolerance: Provide lines and grades shown to match existing within a tolerance of 5mm in 3m (3/16 inch in ten feet).

E. Moisture content: Use only the amount of moisture needed to achieve the specified compaction.

### 3.5 PLACEMENT OF ASPHALTIC CONCRETE PAVING

A. Remove all loose materials from the compacted base.

B. Apply the specified prime coat, and tack coat where required, and allow to dry in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations as approved by the Architect or Engineer.

C. Receipt of asphaltic concrete materials:

1. Do not accept material unless it is covered with a tarpaulin until unloaded, and unless the material has a temperature of not less than 130 degrees C (280 degrees F).
2. Do not commence placement of asphaltic concrete materials when the atmospheric temperature is below 10 degrees C (50 degrees F), not during fog, rain, or other unsuitable conditions.

D. Spreading:

1. Spread material in a manner that requires the least handling.
2. Where thickness of finished paving will be 76mm (3") or less, spread in one layer.

E. Rolling:

1. After the material has been spread to the proper depth, roll until the surface is hard, smooth, unyielding, and true to the thickness and elevations shown on the drawings.
2. Roll in at least two directions until no roller marks are visible.
3. Finished paving smoothness tolerance:
  - a. No depressions which will retain standing water.
  - b. No deviation greater than 3mm in 1.8m (1/8" in six feet).

**3.6 PROTECTION**

- A. Protect the asphaltic concrete paved areas from traffic until the sealer is set and cured and does not pick up under foot or wheeled traffic.

**3.7 FINAL CLEAN-UP**

- A. Remove all debris, rubbish, and excess material from the work area.

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**SECTION 32 31 53**  
**PERIMETER SECURITY FENCES AND GATES**

**PART 1 - GENERAL**

**1.1 DESCRIPTION**

- A. This work consists of all labor, materials, and equipment necessary for furnishing and installing perimeter security fences, and accessories in conformance with the lines, grades, and details as shown.

**1.2 RELATED WORK**

- A. Temporary Construction Fence: Section 01 00 00, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.  
 B. Finish Grading: Sections 31 20 00, EARTH MOVING and 32 90 00, PLANTING.

**1.3 MANUFACTURER'S QUALIFICATIONS**

- A. Fence, and accessories shall be products of manufacturers regularly engaged in manufacturing items of type specified.

**1.4 SUBMITTALS**

- A. In accordance with Section 01 33 23, SHOP DRAWINGS, PRODUCT DATA AND SAMPLES, furnish the following:
1. Manufacturer's Literature and Data: Fencing, and all accessories.
  2. Manufacturer's Certificates:
    - a. Zinc-coating complies with specifications.
    - b. Structural characteristics comply with indicated and criteria.
    - c. Connections comply with requirements indicated.
- B. Shop Drawings for fencing, gates and all accessories.  
 C. Certification that fence alignment meets requirements of contract documents.

**1.5 APPLICABLE PUBLICATIONS**

- A. The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referenced in the text by the basic designation only.
- B. American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM):
- |                     |                                     |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A853-04(R2010)..... | Steel Wire, Carbon, for General Use |
| C94/C94M-11.....    | Ready-Mixed Concrete                |
| F626-08.....        | Fence Fittings                      |
| F1083-10.....       | Pipe, Steel, Hot-Dipped Zinc-Coated |
- (Galvanized) Welded, for Fence Structures.

**PART 2 - PRODUCTS**

**2.1 GENERAL**

- A. Materials shall conform to ASTM F1083 ferrous metals, zinc-coated; and detailed specifications forming the various parts thereto; and other

requirements specified herein. Zinc-coat metal members (including posts, rails, hardware and other ferrous metal items) after fabrication shall be reasonably free of excessive roughness, blisters and sal-ammoniac spots.

## **2.2 PERIMETER SECURITY FENCE (BASE BID)**

- A. The perimeter security fence shall be a metal palisade style fence system. The system shall include all components such as pickets, pales, rails, posts, and hardware required for a complete installation.
- B. Product: Equal to fencing as manufactured by Ameristar Fence Products, 1555 N Mingo Rd., Tulsa, OK 74116.
- C. Model: "Impasse II": Palisade Fencing System, Style: Trident.
  - 1. Rails - 2" x 2" x 11 GA.
  - 2. Pales - 2-3/4" x 3/4" x 14 GA.
  - 3. Posts - 4" x 2-3/4" x 11 GA I-Beams
- D. Gates: Transport "Impasse Security, Double Cantilever Sliding Gate System", façade to match security fence. Operation: Manual.
- E. Panel and Post Material: High tensile strength pre-galvanized G-90 Steel.
- F. Connections: Secure with tamperproof fasteners.
- G. Finish: "Permacoat" Dual Coat System, Color: Black.

## **2.3 PERIMETER SECURITY FENCE (ALTERNATE BID NO. 3)**

- A. The perimeter security fence shall be an aluminum picket style fence system. The system shall include all components such as pickets, stringers, posts, and hardware required for a complete installation.
- B. Product: Equal to fencing as manufactured by Jerith Manufacturing Co. Inc., Philadelphia, PA 19154.
- C. Model: Industrial Fence, Style No. 101. Height: 96 inches.
  - 1. Stringers - 1-5/8" x 1-5/8"
  - 2. Pickets - 1" x 1"
  - 3. Posts - 2-1/2" x 2-1/2"
- D. Gates: Furnished and installed by VA under separate contract.
- E. Panel and Post Material: Aluminum, H5-35 Alloy.
- F. Finish: Black powdercoat.

## **2.4 ACCESSORIES**

- A. Accessories as necessary to provide a complete system.

## **2.5 CONCRETE**

- A. ASTM C94/C94M, using 3/4 inch (19 mm) maximum-size aggregate, and having minimum compressive strength of 3000 psig (25 mPa) at 28 days.

Non-shrinking grout shall consist of one part Portland cement to three parts clean, well-graded sand, non-shrinking grout additive and the minimum amount of water to produce a workable mix.

### **PART 3 - EXECUTION**

#### **3.1 INSTALLATION**

- A. Install fence by properly trained crew, on previously prepared surfaces, to line and grade as shown. Install fence in accordance with the manufacturer's printed installation instructions, except as modified herein or as shown. Maintain all equipment, tools, and machinery while on the project in sufficient quantities and capacities for proper installation of posts, pickets,, rails, pales, and accessories.
- B. Engage the services of a Registered Professional Land Surveyor or Registered Civil Engineer specified in Section 01 00 00, GENERAL REQUIREMENTS, to stake out and certify that the fence alignment meets the requirements as shown.

#### **3.2 EXCAVATION**

- A. Excavation for concrete-embedded items shall be of the dimensions shown. Clear loose material from post holes. Grade area around finished concrete footings as shown and dispose of excess earth off Medical Center.

#### **3.3 POST SETTING**

- A. Install posts plumb and in alignment. Set post in concrete footings of dimensions as shown. Thoroughly compact concrete so as it to be free of voids and finished in a slope or dome to divert water running down the post away from the footing. Cure concrete a minimum of 72 hours before any further work is done on the posts.

#### **3.4 POST CAPS**

- A. Fit all exposed ends of post with caps. Provide caps that fit snugly and are weathertight. Where top rail is used, provide caps to accommodate the top rail. Install post caps as recommended by the manufacturer and as shown.

#### **3.5 TOP RAILS AND BOTTOM RAILS**

Install rails before installing pickets. (BASE BID) Provide suitable means for securing rail ends to terminal and intermediate post. The rails shall have expansion couplings (rail sleeves) spaced as recommended by the manufacturer.

**3.6 ACCESSORIES**

- A. Supply accessories, as required and recommended by the manufacturer, to ensure complete installation.

**3.7 GATES (BASE BID)**

- A. Install gates plumb, level, and secure for full opening without interference. Test gates, hardware, locking mechanisms and releases for proper operation. Adjust and lubricate as necessary.

**3.8 REPAIR OF SURFACES**

- A. Repair surfaces in accordance with the manufacturer's printed directions.

**3.9 FINAL CLEAN-UP**

- A. Remove all debris, rubbish and excess material from the station.

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**SECTION 32 32 23**  
**CONCRETE MODULAR RETAINING WALL**

**PART 1 - GENERAL**

**1.1 SECTION INCLUDES**

- A. Modular block retaining wall units, preparing foundation soil, leveling pad, unit fill and backfill, all appurtenant materials required for construction of the retaining wall.

**1.2 RELATED WORK**

- A. Section 31 20 11 - EARTH MOVING.

**1.3 REFERENCES**

- A. ASTM C90-11 Hollow Load Bearing Concrete Masonry Units.
- B. ASTM C145-11 Solid Load Bearing Concrete Masonry Units.

**1.4 SUBMITTALS**

- A. Submit in accordance with Section 01 33 23 SHOP DRAWINGS, Product Data and Samples.

**1.5 DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING**

- A. Avoid damage during delivery, handling and storage in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
- B. Check the materials upon delivery to assure that proper material has been received.
- C. Prevent excessive mud, wet cement, epoxy, and like materials which may affix themselves, from coming in contact with the materials.
- D. Protect the materials from damage. Damaged material shall not be incorporated into the retaining wall structure. Replace damaged materials.

**PART 2 - PRODUCTS**

**2.1 APPROVED MANUFACTURERS**

- A. Keystone, standard retaining wall units.
- B. Versa-Lok.
- C. Diamond Wall System.
- D. Approved equal.

**2.2 CONCRETE UNITS**

- A. Color choice to be from Manufacturer's Standard Color Options.
- B. Concrete wall units shall have a minimum net 28 day compressive strength of 3000 psi. The concrete shall have maximum moisture absorption of 6 to 8 lbs/.
- C. Exterior dimensions may vary in accordance with ASTM C90-11. Standard units shall have a minimum of 1 square foot face area each.

- D. Units shall have angled sides capable of concave and convex alignment curves with a minimum radius of 3.5 feet. For straight walls use non-angled straight side cap units.
- E. Units shall be interlocked with non-corrosive fiber-glass pins.
- F. Units shall be interlocked as to provide a minimum 1/4 inch setback per each course of wall height.

### **2.3 FIBERGLASS CONNECTING PINS**

- A. Connecting pins shall be 1/2 inch diameter thermoset isophthalic polyester resin/pultruded fiberglass reinforcement.
- B. Pins shall have a minimum flexural strength of 125,000 psi and short beam shear of 6400 psi.

### **2.4 BASE LEVELING PAD MATERIAL**

- A. Material shall consist of compacted sand, gravel, or crushed rock. The compacted leveling pad shall be a minimum of 6 inches thick.

### **2.5 UNIT FILL**

- A. Unit fill shall be free draining crushed stone, 3/8" to 3/4", or coarse gravel (no more than 5% shall pass the No. 200 sieve with a maximum size of 3/4").

## **PART 3 - EXECUTION**

### **3.1 GENERAL**

- A. Prepare soil and install retaining wall units in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
- B. Backfill:
  - 1. Backfill shall be a granular material free of organic matter and/or heavy clays. Contractor shall use on-site material or import material as necessary.
  - 2. Backfill shall be compacted to 95% of Standard Proctor.

### **3.2 BASE LEVELING PAD**

- A. Leveling pad materials shall be placed upon disturbed insitu soils, to a minimum thickness of 6 inches.
- B. Material shall be compacted so as to provide a level hard surface on which to place the first course of units. Compaction shall be to 95 percent of Standard Proctor for sand or gravel type materials. For crushed rock, material shall be densely compacted.
- C. Leveling pad shall be prepared to ensure complete contact of retaining wall unit with base.

### **3.3 UNIT INSTALLATION**

- A. Units shall be placed on the base leveling pad. The units shall be checked for level and alignment.
- B. Ensure that units are in full contact with base.

- C. Units are placed side by side for full length of wall alignment.  
Alignment may be done by means of a string line or offset from base line.
- D. Install fiberglass connecting pins and fill all voids at units with unit fill material. Tamp fill.
- E. Sweep all excess material from top of units and install next course.  
Ensure each course is completely unit filled, backfilled and compacted prior to proceeding to next course.
- F. Lay up each course ensuring hat pins protrude into adjoining courses above a minimum of one inch. Two pins are required per unit. Pull each unit forward away from the embankment, against pins in the previous course and backfill as the course is completed. Repeat procedure to the extent of wall height.
- G. As appropriate where the wall changes elevation, units can be stepped with grade.

#### **3.4 CAP INSTALLATION**

- A. Place cap units over projecting pins from units below. Pull forward to setback position. Backfill and compact to finished grade.
- B. As required, provide permanent mechanical connection to wall units with construction adhesive or epoxy. Apply adhesive or epoxy to bottom surface of cap units and install on units below.

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**SECTION 32 90 00****PLANTING****PART 1 - GENERAL****1.1 DESCRIPTION**

- A. The work in this section consists of furnishing and installing plant, soils, and landscape materials required as specified in locations shown.

**1.2 RELATED WORK**

- A. Section 01 57 19, TEMPORARY ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROLS.
- B. Stripping Topsoil, Stock Piling and Topsoil Materials: Section 31 20 00, EARTH MOVING.

**1.3 DEFINITIONS**

- A. Backfill: The earth used to replace earth in an excavation.
- B. Balled and Burlapped Stock: ANSI Z60.1. Plants dug with firm, natural balls of earth in which they were grown, wrapped with burlap, tied, rigidly supported, and drum laced with twine with the root flare visible at the surface of the ball.
- C. Balled and Potted Stock: ANSI Z60.1. Plants dug with firm, natural balls of earth in which they are grown and placed, unbroken, in a container.
- D. Bare-Root Stock: Plants with a well-branched, fibrous-root system developed by transplanting or root pruning, with soil or growing medium removed.
- E. Container-Grown Stock: Healthy, vigorous, well-rooted plants grown in a container, with a well-established root system reaching sides of container and maintaining a firm ball when removed from container. Container shall be rigid enough to hold ball shape and protect root mass during shipping.
- F. Fabric Bag-Grown Stock: Healthy, vigorous, well-rooted plants established and grown in-ground in a porous fabric bag with well-established root system reaching sides of fabric bag.
- G. Finish Grade: Elevation of finished surface of planting soil.
- H. Manufactured Topsoil: Soil produced off-site by homogeneously blending mineral soils or sand with stabilized organic soil amendments to produce topsoil or planting soil.
- I. Pesticide: A substance or mixture intended for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating a pest. This includes insecticides, miticides, herbicides, fungicides, rodenticides, and molluscicides. It also includes substances or mixtures intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant.



- J. Planting Soil: Standardized topsoil; existing, native surface topsoil; existing, in-place surface soil; imported topsoil; or manufactured topsoil that is modified with soil amendments and perhaps fertilizers to produce a soil mixture best for plant growth.
- K. Plant Material: These terms refer to vegetation in general, including trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers, turf and grasses, ornamental grasses, bulbs, corms, tubers, or herbaceous vegetation.
- L. Root Flare: Also called "trunk flare." The area at the base of the plant's stem or trunk where the stem or trunk broadens to form roots; the area of transition between the root system and the stem or trunk.
- M. Subgrade: Surface or elevation of subsoil remaining after excavation is complete, or the top surface of a fill or backfill before planting soil is placed.
- N. Subsoil: All soil beneath the topsoil layer of the soil profile, and typified by the lack of organic matter and soil organisms.

#### **1.4 DELIVERY, STORAGE AND HANDLING**

- A. Notify the Contracting Officer's Representative of the delivery schedule in advance so the plant material may be inspected upon arrival at the job site. Remove unacceptable plant and landscape materials from the job site immediately.
- B. Deliver packaged materials in original, unopened containers showing weight, certified analysis, name and address of manufacturer, and indication of conformance with state and federal laws, as applicable. Keep seed and other packaged materials in dry storage away from contaminants.
- C. Bulk Materials:
  - 1. Do not dump or store bulk materials near structures, utilities, walkways and pavements, or on existing turf areas or plants. Keep bulk materials in dry storage away from contaminants.
  - 2. Provide erosion control measures to prevent erosion or displacement of bulk materials, discharge of soil-bearing water runoff, and airborne dust reaching adjacent properties, water conveyance systems, or walkways.
  - 3. Accompany each delivery with appropriate certificates.
- D. Deliver bare-root stock plants freshly dug. Immediately after digging up bare-root stock, pack root system in wet straw, hay, or other suitable material to keep root system moist until planting.

- E. Do not prune trees and shrubs before delivery. Protect bark, branches, and root systems from sun scald, drying, wind burn, sweating, whipping, and other handling and tying damage. Do not bend or bind-tie trees or shrubs in such a manner as to destroy their natural shape. Provide protective covering of plants during shipping and delivery. Do not drop plants during delivery and handling.
- F. Handle planting stock by root ball.
- G. The use of equipment such as "tree spades" is permitted provided the plant balls are sized in accordance with ANSI Z60.1 and tops are protected from damage.
- H. Store bulbs, corms, and tubers in a dry place at 60 to 65 deg F (16 to 18 deg C) until planting.
- I. Deliver plants after preparations for planting have been completed, and install immediately. If planting is delayed more than 6 hours after delivery, set plants and trees in their appropriate aspect (sun, filtered sun, or shade), protect from weather and mechanical damage, and keep roots moist.
  - 1. Heel-in bare-root stock: Soak roots that are in dry condition in water for two hours. Reject dried-out plants.
  - 2. Set balled stock on ground and cover ball with soil, peat moss, sawdust, or other acceptable material.
  - 3. Do not remove container-grown stock from containers before time of planting.
  - 4. Water root systems of plants stored on-site deeply and thoroughly with a fine-mist spray. Water as often as necessary to maintain root systems in a moist, but not overly-wet, condition.
- J. All pesticides and herbicides shall be properly labeled and registered with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Deliver materials in original, unopened containers showing, certified analysis, name and address of manufacturer, product label, manufacturer's application instructions specific to the project and indication of conformance with state and federal laws, as applicable.

#### **1.5 PROJECT CONDITIONS**

- A. Verify actual grade elevations, service and utility locations, irrigation system components, and dimensions of plantings and construction contiguous with new plantings by field measurements before proceeding with planting work.

- B. Proceed with planting only when existing and forecasted weather conditions permit planting to be performed when beneficial and optimum results may be obtained. Apply products during favorable weather conditions according to manufacturer's written instructions and warranty requirements.
- C. Plant trees, shrubs, and other plants after finish grades are established and before planting turf areas unless otherwise indicated.
  - 1. When planting trees, shrubs, and other plants after planting turf areas, protect turf areas, and promptly repair damage caused by planting operations.
- D. Plant trees, shrubs, and other plants after finish grades are established.

#### **1.6 PLANT AND TURF ESTABLISHMENT PERIOD**

- A. The establishment period for plants and turf shall begin immediately after installation, with the approval of the Project Engineer, and continue until the date that the Government accepts the project or phase for beneficial use and occupancy. During the Establishment Period the Contractor shall maintain the plants and turf as required in Part 3.

#### **1.7 APPLICABLE PUBLICATIONS**

- A. The publications listed below, form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referenced in the text by basic designation only.
- B. American National Standards Institute (ANSI):
  - Z60.1-04.....Nursery Stock
- C. Association of Official Seed Analysts (AOSA): Rules for Testing Seed.
- D. American Society For Testing And Materials (ASTM):
  - B221-08.....Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Extruded Bars,  
Rods, Wire, Profiles, and Tubes
  - C33/C33M-11.....Concrete Aggregates
  - C136-06.....Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates
  - C516-08.....Vermiculite Loose Fill Thermal Insulation
  - C549-06.....Perlite Loose Fill Insulation
  - C602-07.....Agricultural Liming Materials
  - D977-05.....Emulsified Asphalt (AASHTO M140)

D5268-07.....Topsoil Used for Landscaping Purposes

E. Hortus Third: A Concise Dictionary of Plants Cultivated in the United States and Canada.

F. Turfgrass Producers International (TPI): Guideline Specifications to Turfgrass Sodding.

#### **1.8 WARRANTY**

A. The Contractor shall remedy any defect due to faulty material or workmanship and pay for any damage to other work resulting therefrom within a period of one year from final acceptance, unless noted otherwise below. Further, the Contractor will provide all manufacturer's and supplier's written guarantees and warranties covering materials and equipment furnished under this Contract.

1. Plant and Turf Warranty Periods will begin from the date of Government acceptance of the project or phase for beneficial use and occupancy.
2. The Contractor shall have completed, located, and installed all plants and turf according to the plans and specifications. All plants and turf are expected to be living and in a healthy condition at the time of final inspection.
3. The Contractor will replace any dead plant material and any areas void of turf immediately, unless required to plant in the succeeding planting season. Provide extended warranty for period equal to original warranty period for replacement plant materials. Replacement plant and turf warranty will begin on the day the work is completed.
4. The Government will reinspect all plants and turf at the end of the Warranty Period. The Contractor will replace any dead, missing, or defective plant material and turf immediately. The Warranty Period will end on the date of this inspection provided the Contractor has complied with the warranty work required by this specification. The Contractor shall also comply with the following requirements:
  - a. Replace plants that are more than 25 percent dead, missing or defective plant material prior to final inspection.
  - b. A limit of one replacement of each plant will be required except for losses or replacements due to failure to comply with requirements.
  - c. Mulch and weed plant beds and saucers. Just prior to final inspection, treat these areas to a second application of approved pre-emergent herbicide.

- d. Complete remedial measures directed by the Project Engineer to ensure plant and turf survival.
- e. Repair damage caused while making plant or turf replacements.
- B. Installer agrees to repair or replace plantings and accessories that fail in materials, workmanship, or growth within specified warranty period.
  - 1. Failures include, but are not limited to, the following:
    - a. Death and unsatisfactory growth, except for defects resulting from abuse, lack of adequate maintenance, or neglect by Owner, or incidents that are beyond Contractor's control.
    - b. Structural failures including plantings falling or blowing over.

## **PART 2 - PRODUCTS**

### **2.1 PLANT MATERIAL**

- A. Plant and turf materials: ANSI Z60.1; will conform to the varieties specified and be true to botanical name as listed in Hortus Third.

### **2.2 INORGANIC SOIL AMENDMENTS**

- A. Lime: ASTM C602, agricultural liming material containing a minimum of 80 percent calcium carbonate equivalent.
- B. Sulfur: Granular, biodegradable, and containing a minimum of 90 percent sulfur, with a minimum of 99 percent passing through No. 6 (3.35 mm) sieve and a maximum of 10 percent passing through No. 40 (0.425 mm) sieve.
- C. Iron Sulfate: Granulated ferrous sulfate containing a minimum of 20 percent iron and 10 percent sulfur.
- D. Aluminum Sulfate: Commercial grade, unadulterated.
- E. Perlite: ASTM C549, horticultural perlite, soil amendment grade.
- F. Agricultural Gypsum: Minimum 90 percent calcium sulfate, finely ground with 90 percent passing through No. 50 (0.30 mm) sieve.
- G. Coarse Sand shall be concrete sand, ASTM C33 Fine Aggregate, clean, sharp free of limestone, shale and slate particles, and toxic materials.
- H. Vermiculite: ASTM C516, horticultural grade and free of any toxic materials.
- I. Diatomaceous Earth: Calcined, 90 percent silica, with approximately 140 percent water absorption capacity by weight.
- J. Zeolites: Mineral clinoptilolite with at least 60 percent water absorption by weight.

### **2.3 ORGANIC SOIL AMENDMENTS**

- A. Organic matter: Commercially prepared compost. Well-composted, stable, and weed-free organic matter, pH range of 5.5 to 8; moisture content 35 to 55 percent by weight; not exceeding 0.5 percent inert contaminants and free of substances toxic to plantings.
- B. Peat: A natural product of moss peat shredded and granulated to pass through a 1/2 inch (13 mm) mesh screen with a pH range of 3.4 to 4.8 and conditioned in storage piles for at least 6 months after excavation.
- C. Wood derivatives: Decomposed, nitrogen-treated sawdust, ground bark, or wood waste; of uniform texture and free of chips, stones, sticks, soil, or toxic materials.
- D. Manure: Well-rotted, unleached, stable or cattle manure containing not more than 25 percent by volume of straw, sawdust, or other bedding materials; free of toxic substances, stones, sticks, soil, weed seed, debris, and material harmful to plant growth.

### **2.4 PLANT AND TURF FERTILIZERS**

- A. Soil Test: Evaluate existing soil conditions and requirements prior to fertilizer selection and application to minimize the use of all fertilizers and chemical products. Obtain approval of Project Engineer for allowable products, product alternatives, scheduling and application procedures. Evaluate existing weather and site conditions prior to application. Apply products during favorable weather and site conditions according to manufacturer's written instructions and warranty requirements. Fertilizers to be registered and approved by EPA, acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, and of type recommended by manufacturer applicable to specific areas as required for Project conditions and application. Provide commercial grade plant and turf fertilizers, free flowing, uniform in composition and conforms to applicable state and federal regulations.

### **2.5 PLANTING SOILS**

- A. Planting Soil: ASTM D5268 topsoil, with pH range of 5.5 to 7 with soil amendments as recommended by the soils analysis.
- B. Existing Planting Soil: Existing, native surface topsoil formed under natural conditions retained during excavation process. Verify suitability of native surface topsoil to produce viable planting soil. Clean soil of roots, plants, sod, stones, clay lumps, and other extraneous materials harmful to plant growth. Remove and replace with opposite borrow if native topsoil unsuitable.

C. Imported Planting Soil: Imported topsoil or manufactured topsoil from off-site sources can be used if sufficient topsoil is not available on site. The Contractor shall furnish imported topsoil. At least 10 days prior to topsoil delivery, notify the Project Engineer of the source(s) from which topsoil is to be furnished.

## **2.6 MULCH**

A. Organic Mulch: Free from deleterious materials and suitable as a top dressing of trees and shrubs.

1. Size Range shall be 3 inches (76 mm) maximum, 1/2 inch (13 mm) minimum.

2. Color shall be natural.

B. Compost Mulch: Well-composted, stable, and weed-free organic matter, pH range of 5.5 to 8; moisture content 35 to 55 percent by weight; 100 percent passing through 1 inch (25 mm) sieve; soluble salt content of 2 to 5 decisiemens/m; not exceeding 0.5 percent inert contaminants and free of substances toxic to plantings.

C. Mineral Mulch: Hard, durable stone, washed free of loam, sand, clay, and other foreign substances, of following type, size range, and color:

1. Type: Rounded riverbed gravel or smooth-faced stone.

2. Size Range: 2-1/2 inches (65 mm) maximum 1 inch (25 mm) minimum

3. Color: Uniform tan-beige color range acceptable to Project Engineer.

## **2.7 TACKIFIERS AND ADHESIVES**

A. Nonasphalt tackifier: Colloidal tackifier recommended by fiber-mulch manufacturer for slurry application; nontoxic and free of plant-growth or germination inhibitors.

B. Asphalt emulsion: ASTM D977, Grade SS-1; nontoxic and free of plant-growth or germination inhibitors.

## **2.8 TREE WRAP**

A. Crinkle paper tree wrap: Two thicknesses of crinkled paper cemented together with a layer of bituminous material. Wrapping material shall be a minimum of 4 inches (100 mm) in width and have a stretch factor of 33 1/3 percent. Twine for tying shall be lightly tarred medium or coarse sisal yarn.

B. Extruded, translucent, twin walled polypropylene protection board sheets: 1/8 inch (3 mm) thick, 6 ft (1800 mm) long tree shelters may be utilized for short trunk trees 3 inch (75 mm) caliper or less.

- C. Breathable synthetic fabric tree wrap: White in color, delivered in 3 inch (75 mm) wide rolls. Material shall be specifically manufactured for tree wrapping.
- D. Tree wrap shall be secured to the trunk using bio-degradable tape suitable for nursery use and which is expected to degrade in sunlight in less than 2 years after installation.

## **2.9 EDGING**

- A. Steel edging: Standard commercial steel edging, rolled edge, fabricated in sections of standard lengths, with loops stamped from or welded to face of sections to receive stakes.
  - 1. Edging Size: 1/8 inch (3.2 mm) wide by 6 inches (150 mm) deep.
  - 2. Stakes: Tapered steel, a minimum of 15 inches (380 mm) long.
  - 3. Accessories: Standard tapered ends, corners, and splicers.
  - 4. Finish: Standard paint.
  - 5. Paint color: Black.

## **2.10 WATER**

- A. Water shall not contain elements toxic to plant life. Water to be obtained from VA Health System source at no cost to the Contractor.

## **2.11 TURF SELECTIONS**

- A. Grasses for Cool Regions shall be:
  - 1. Bentgrasses: Redtop (*Agrostis alba*) & Colonial (*Agrostis tenuis*)
  - 2. Bluegrasses: Kentucky (*Poa pratensis*), Rough-stalked (*Poa trivialis*) & Canada (*Poa compressa*)
  - 3. Fescue: Red (*Festuca rubra*), Meadow (*Festuca pratensis*) & Tall (*Festuca arundinacea*)
  - 4. Ryegrasses: Perennial (*Lolium perenne*)

## **2.12 SEED**

- A. Grass Seed: Fresh, clean, dry, new-crop seed complying with "AOSA, Rules for Testing Seed" for purity and germination tolerances. Seed shall be labeled in conformance with U. S. Department of Agriculture rules and regulations under the Federal Seed Act and applicable state seed laws. Wet, moldy, or otherwise damaged seed will not be acceptable.
- B. Seed Species: Not less than 95 percent germination, not less than 85 percent pure seed, and not more than 0.5 percent weed seed.
  - 1. Sun and Partial Shade: Proportioned by weight as follows:
    - a. 50 percent Kentucky Bluegrass.
    - b. 30 percent Red Fesque.
    - c. 10 percent Chewing Fescue.



d. 10 percent Rye Grass.

### **2.13 PESTICIDES**

- A. Consider IPM (Integrated Pest Management) practices to minimize the use of all pesticides and chemical products. Obtain approval of Chief Engineer for allowable products, product alternatives, scheduling and application procedures. Evaluate existing weather and site conditions prior to application. Apply products during favorable weather and site conditions according to manufacturer's written instructions and warranty requirements. Pesticides to be registered and approved by EPA, acceptable to authorities having jurisdiction, and of type recommended by manufacturer for each specific problem and as required for Project conditions and application. Do not use restricted pesticides unless authorized in writing by authorities having jurisdiction.
- B. Pre-Emergent Herbicide (Selective and Non-Selective): Effective for controlling the germination or growth of weeds within planted areas at the soil level directly below the mulch layer.
- C. Post-Emergent Herbicide (Selective and Non-Selective): Effective for controlling weed growth that has already germinated.

## **PART 3 - EXECUTION**

### **3.1 EXAMINATION**

- A. Examine areas to receive plants for compliance with requirements and conditions affecting installation and performance.
  - 1. Verify that no foreign or deleterious material or liquid such as paint, paint washout, concrete slurry, concrete layers or chunks, cement, plaster, oils, gasoline, diesel fuel, paint thinner, turpentine, tar, roofing compound, or acid has been deposited in soil within a planting area.
  - 2. Do not mix or place soils and soil amendments in frozen, wet, or muddy conditions.
  - 3. Suspend soil spreading, grading, and tilling operations during periods of excessive soil moisture until the moisture content reaches acceptable levels to attain the required results.
  - 4. Uniformly moisten excessively dry soil that is not workable and which is too dusty.
  - 5. Special conditions may exist that warrant a variance in the planting dates or conditions. Submit a written request to the Project Engineer stating the special conditions and proposal variance.

- B. Proceed with installation only after unsatisfactory conditions have been corrected.
- C. If contamination by foreign or deleterious material or liquid is present in soil within a planting area, remove the soil and contamination as directed by Project Engineer and replace with new planting soil.

### **3.2 PREPARATION**

- A. Protect structures, utilities, sidewalks, pavements, and other facilities and turf areas and existing plants from damage caused by planting operations.
- B. Install erosion control measures to prevent erosion or displacement of soils and discharge of soil bearing water runoff or airborne dust to adjacent properties and walkways.
- C. Lay out individual tree and shrub locations and areas for multiple plantings. Stake locations, outline areas, adjust locations when requested, and obtain approval by the Project Engineer of layout before excavating or planting. The Project Engineer may approve adjustments to plant material locations to meet field conditions.
- D. Wrap trees and shrubs with burlap fabric over trunks, branches, stems, twigs, and foliage to protect from wind and other damage during digging, handling, and transportation.

### **3.3 PLANTING AREA ESTABLISHMENT**

- A. Loosen subgrade of planting areas to a minimum depth of 12 inches (300 mm). Remove stones larger than 1 inch (25 mm) in any dimension and sticks, roots, rubbish, and other extraneous matter and legally dispose of them off Owner's property.
  - 1. Apply fertilizer directly to subgrade before loosening.
  - 2. Spread topsoil, apply soil amendments and fertilizer on surface, and thoroughly blend planting soil.
    - a. Delay mixing fertilizer with planting soil if planting will not proceed within a few days.
    - b. Mix lime with dry soil before mixing fertilizer.
  - 3. Spread planting soil to a depth of 8 inches (200 mm) but not less than required to meet finish grades after natural settlement. Do not spread if planting soil or subgrade is frozen, muddy, or excessively wet.
    - a. Spread approximately one-half the thickness of planting soil over loosened subgrade. Mix thoroughly into top 4 inches (100 mm) of subgrade. Spread remainder of planting soil.

- B. Finish Grading: Grade planting areas to a smooth, uniform surface plane with loose, uniformly fine texture. Roll and rake, remove ridges, and fill depressions to meet finish grades.
- C. Before planting, obtain Project Engineer acceptance of finish grading; restore planting areas if eroded or otherwise disturbed after finish grading.

### **3.4 EXCAVATION FOR TREES AND SHRUBS**

- A. Planting Pits and Trenches: Excavate circular planting pits with sides sloping inward at a 45 degree angle. Excavations with vertical sides are not acceptable. Trim perimeter of bottom leaving center area of bottom raised slightly to support root ball and assist in drainage away from center. Do not further disturb base. Ensure that root ball will sit on undisturbed base soil to prevent settling. Scarify sides of planting pit smeared or smoothed during excavation.
  1. Excavate approximately 3 times as wide as ball diameter for balled and burlapped balled and potted container-grown fabric bag-grown stock.
  2. Excavate at least 12 inches (300 mm) wider than root spread and deep enough to accommodate vertical roots for bare-root stock.
  3. Do not excavate deeper than depth of the root ball, measured from the root flare to the bottom of the root ball.
  4. If area under the plant was initially dug too deep, add soil to raise it to the correct level and thoroughly tamp the added soil to prevent settling.
  5. Maintain required angles of repose of adjacent materials as shown on the Drawings. Do not excavate subgrades of adjacent paving, structures, hardscapes, or other new or existing improvements.
  6. Maintain supervision of excavations during working hours.
  7. Keep excavations covered or otherwise protected when unattended by installer's personnel.
  8. Use topsoil to form earth saucers or water basins for watering around plants. Basins to be 2 inches (50 mm) high for shrubs and 4 inches (100 mm) high for trees.
- B. Subsoil and topsoil removed from excavations may be used as planting soil.
- C. Notify Project Engineer if unexpected rock or obstructions detrimental to trees or shrubs are encountered in excavations.

- D. Notify Project Engineer if subsoil conditions evidence unexpected water seepage or retention in tree or shrub planting pits.
- E. Fill excavations with water and allow water to percolate away before positioning trees and shrubs.

### **3.5 TREE, SHRUB, AND VINE PLANTING**

- A. Prior to planting, verify that root flare is visible at top of root ball according to ANSI Z60.1. If root flare is not visible, remove soil in a level manner from the root ball to where the top-most root emerges from the trunk. After soil removal to expose the root flare, verify that root ball still meets size requirements.
- B. Remove stem girdling roots and kinked roots. Remove injured roots by cutting cleanly; do not break.
- C. Set balled and burlapped stock plumb and in center of planting pit or trench with root flare 1 inch (25 mm) above adjacent finish grades.
  - 1. Use planting soil for backfill.
  - 2. After placing some backfill around root ball to stabilize plant, carefully cut and remove burlap, rope, and wire baskets from tops of root balls and from sides, but do not remove from under root balls. Remove pallets, if any, before setting. Do not use planting stock if root ball is cracked or broken before or during planting operation.
  - 3. Backfill around root ball in layers, tamping to settle soil and eliminate voids and air pockets. When planting pit is approximately one-half full, water thoroughly before placing remainder of backfill. Repeat watering until no more water is absorbed.
  - 4. Place planting tablets in each planting pit when pit is approximately one-half filled; in amounts recommended in soil reports from soil-testing laboratory. Place tablets beside soil-covered roots about 1 inch (25 mm) from root tips; do not place tablets in bottom of the hole or touching the roots.
  - 5. Continue backfilling process. Water again after placing and tamping final layer of soil.
- D. Set balled and potted container-grown fabric bag-grown stock plumb and in center of planting pit or trench with root flare 1 inch (25 mm) above adjacent finish grades.
  - 1. Use planting soil for backfill.
  - 2. Carefully remove root ball from container fabric bag without damaging root ball or plant. Do not use planting stock if root ball is cracked or broken before or during planting operation.

3. Backfill around root ball in layers, tamping to settle soil and eliminate voids and air pockets. When planting pit is approximately one-half full, water thoroughly before placing remainder of backfill. Repeat watering until no more water is absorbed.
  4. Place planting tablets in each planting pit when pit is approximately one-half filled; in amounts recommended in soil reports from soil-testing laboratory. Place tablets beside soil-covered roots about 1 inch (25 mm) from root tips; do not place tablets in bottom of the hole or touching the roots.
  5. Continue backfilling process. Water again after placing and tamping final layer of soil.
- E. Set and support bare-root stock in center of planting pit or trench with root flare 1 inch (25 mm) above adjacent finish grade.
1. Use planting soil for backfill.
  2. Spread roots without tangling or turning toward surface, and carefully work backfill around roots by hand. Puddle with water until backfill layers are completely saturated. Plumb before backfilling, and maintain plumb while working backfill around roots and placing layers above roots.
  3. Place planting tablets in each planting pit when pit is approximately one-half filled; in amounts recommended in soil reports from soil-testing laboratory. Place tablets beside soil-covered roots about 1 inch (25 mm) from root tips; do not place tablets in bottom of the hole or touching the roots.
  4. Continue backfilling process. Water again after placing and tamping final layer of soil.
- F. When planting on slopes, set the plant so the root flare on the uphill side is flush with the surrounding soil on the slope; the edge of the root ball on the downhill side will be above the surrounding soil. Apply enough soil to cover the downhill side of the root ball.

### **3.6 TREE, SHRUB, AND VINE PRUNING**

- A. Remove only dead, dying, or broken branches. Do not prune for shape.
- B. Prune, thin, and shape trees, shrubs, and vines according to standard professional horticultural and arboricultural practices. Unless otherwise indicated by Contracting Officer's Representative, do not cut tree leaders; remove only injured, dying, or dead branches from trees and shrubs; and prune to retain natural character.
- C. Do not apply pruning paint to wounds.

### 3.7 TREE WRAP

- A. Wrap the trunks of deciduous trees immediately after planting. Wrap the trunks of deciduous trees, 1-1/2 inches (40 mm) or greater in caliber with the specified material beginning at the base and extending to the first branches. Remove wrapping after one year. When using crinkled paper wrap, securely tie wrapping at the top and bottom and at 18 inch (450 mm) maximum intervals with twine.

### 3.8 ROOT-BARRIER INSTALLATION

- A. Install root barrier where trees are planted within 48 inches (1200 mm) of paving or other hardscape elements, such as walls, curbs, and walkways.
- B. Align root barrier with bottom edge angled at 20 degrees away from the paving or other hardscape element and run it linearly along and adjacent to the paving or other hardscape elements to be protected from invasive roots.
- C. Install root barrier continuously for a distance of 60 inches (1500 mm) in each direction from the tree trunk, for a total distance of 10 feet (3 m) per tree. If trees are spaced closer, use a single continuous piece of root barrier.
  - 1. Position top of root barrier per manufacturer's recommendations.
  - 2. Overlap root barrier a minimum of 12 inches (300 mm) at joints.
  - 3. Do not distort or bend root barrier during construction activities.
  - 4. Do not install root barrier surrounding the root ball of tree.

### 3.9 MULCH INSTALLATION

- A. Install weed-control barriers before mulching according to manufacturer's written instructions. Completely cover area to be mulched, overlapping edges a minimum of 12 inches (300 mm) and secure seams with galvanized pins.
- B. Mulch backfilled surfaces of planting areas and other areas indicated. Keep mulch out of plant crowns and off buildings, pavements, utility standards/pedestals, and other structures.
  - 1. Trees and Tree-like Shrubs in Turf Areas: Apply mineral mulch ring of 3 inch (75 mm) average thickness, with 24 inch (600-mm) radius around trunks or stems. Do not place mulch within 6 inches (150 mm) of trunks or stems.
  - 2. Mineral Mulch in Planting Areas: Apply 3 inch (75 mm) average thickness of mineral mulch extending 12 inches (300 mm) beyond edge of individual planting pit or trench and over whole surface of

planting area, and finish level with adjacent finish grades. Do not place mulch within 6 inches of trunks or stems.

### **3.10 EDGING INSTALLATION**

- A. Install steel edging where indicated according to manufacturer's written instructions. Anchor with steel stakes spaced approximately 30 inches (760 mm) apart, driven below top elevation of edging.

### **3.11 PLANT MAINTENANCE**

- A. Maintain plantings by pruning, cultivating, watering, weeding, fertilizing, mulching, restoring plant saucers, resetting to proper grades or vertical position, and performing other operations as required to establish healthy, viable plantings. Spray or treat as required to keep trees and shrubs free of insects and disease.
- B. Fill in as necessary soil subsidence that may occur because of settling or other processes. Replace mulch materials damaged or lost in areas of subsidence.
- C. Apply treatments as required to keep plant materials, planted areas, and soils free of pests and pathogens or disease. Use IPM (Integrated Pest Management) practices whenever possible to minimize the use of pesticides and reduce hazards. Treatments include physical controls such as hosing off foliage, mechanical controls such as traps, and biological control agents.

### **3.12 TURF AREA PREPARATION AND GRADING**

- A. For newly graded subgrades loosen subgrade to a minimum depth of 8 inches (200 mm). Remove stones larger than 1 inch (25 mm) in any dimension and sticks, roots, rubbish, and other extraneous matter and legally dispose of them off Owner's property.
  - 1. Apply fertilizer and soil amendments directly to subgrade before loosening, at rates recommended by the soils analysis.
  - 2. Spread topsoil, apply soil amendments and fertilizer on surface, and thoroughly blend planting soil.
  - 3. Spread planting soil to a depth of 4 inches (100 mm) but not less than required to meet finish grades after light rolling and natural settlement. Do not spread if planting soil or subgrade is frozen, muddy, or excessively wet.
    - a. Spread approximately 1/2 the thickness of planting soil over loosened subgrade. Mix thoroughly into top 2 inches (50 mm) of subgrade. Spread remainder of planting soil.

- B. Finish grade planting areas to a smooth, uniform surface plane with loose, uniformly fine texture. Grade to within plus or minus 1/2 inch (13 mm) of finish elevation. Roll and rake, remove ridges, and fill depressions to meet finish grades. Limit finish grading to areas that can be planted in the immediate future.

### **3.13 HYDROSEEDING**

- A. For hydroseeding, mix specified seed, fertilizer, and fiber mulch in water, using equipment specifically designed for hydroseed application. Continue mixing until uniformly blended into homogeneous slurry suitable for hydraulic application.
  - 1. Mix slurry with fiber-mulch manufacturer's recommended tackifier.
  - 2. Apply slurry uniformly to all areas to be seeded in a one-step process. Apply slurry at a rate so that mulch component is deposited at not less than 1500-lb/acre (15.6-kg/92.9 sq. m) dry weight, and seed component is deposited at not less than the specified seed-sowing rate.
  - 3. Apply slurry uniformly to all areas to be seeded in a two-step process. Apply first slurry coat at a rate so that mulch component is deposited at not less than 500-lb/acre (5.2-kg/92.9 sq. m) dry weight, and seed component is deposited at not less than the specified seed-sowing rate. Apply slurry cover coat of fiber mulch (hydromulching) at a rate of 1000 lb/acre (10.4 kg/92.9 sq. m).

### **3.14 TURF RENOVATION**

- A. Renovate existing turf damaged by Contractor's operations, such as storage of materials or equipment and movement of vehicles.
  - 1. Reestablish turf where settlement or washouts occur or where minor regrading is required.
  - 2. Install new planting soil as required.
- B. Remove sod and vegetation from diseased or unsatisfactory turf areas; do not bury in soil.
- C. Remove topsoil containing foreign materials such as oil drippings, fuel spills, stones, gravel, and other construction materials resulting from Contractor's operations, and replace with new planting soil.
- D. Mow, dethatch, core aerate, and rake existing turf.
- E. Remove weeds before seeding. Where weeds are extensive, apply selective herbicides as required. Do not use pre-emergence herbicides.
- F. Remove waste and foreign materials, including weeds, soil cores, grass, vegetation, and turf, and legally dispose of them off Owner's property.



- G. Till stripped, bare, and compacted areas thoroughly to a soil depth of 6 inches (150 mm).
- H. Apply soil amendments and initial fertilizers required for establishing new turf and mix thoroughly into top 4 inches (100 mm) of existing soil. Install new planting soil to fill low spots and meet finish grades.
- I. Apply hydro seed as required for new turf.
- J. Water newly planted areas and keep moist until new turf is established.

### **3.15 TURF MAINTENANCE**

- A. Maintain and establish turf by watering, fertilizing, weeding, mowing, trimming, replanting, and performing other operations as required to establish healthy, viable turf. Roll, regrade, and replant bare or eroded areas and remulch to produce a uniformly smooth turf. Provide materials and installation the same as those used in the original installation.
  - 1. Fill in as necessary soil subsidence that may occur because of settling or other processes. Replace materials and turf damaged or lost in areas of subsidence.
  - 2. In areas where mulch has been disturbed by wind or maintenance operations, add new mulch and anchor as required to prevent displacement.
  - 3. Apply treatments as required to keep turf and soil free of pests and pathogens or disease. Use IPM (Integrated Pest Management) practices whenever possible to minimize the use of pesticides and reduce hazards.
- B. Install and maintain temporary piping, hoses, and turf-watering equipment to convey water from sources and to keep turf uniformly moist to a depth of 4 inches (100 mm).
  - 1. Schedule watering to prevent wilting, puddling, erosion, and displacement of seed or mulch. Lay out temporary watering system to avoid walking over muddy or newly planted areas.
  - 2. Water turf with fine spray at a minimum rate of 1 inch (25 mm) per week unless rainfall precipitation is adequate.
- C. Mow turf as soon as top growth is tall enough to cut. Repeat mowing to maintain specified height without cutting more than 1/3 of grass height. Remove no more than 1/3 of grass-leaf growth in initial or subsequent mowings. Do not delay mowing until grass blades bend over and become matted. Do not mow when grass is wet. Schedule initial and subsequent mowings to maintain the following grass height:

**3.16 SATISFACTORY TURF**

A. Turf installations shall meet the following criteria as determined by Project Engineer:

1. Satisfactory Seeded Turf: At end of maintenance period, a healthy, uniform, close stand of grass has been established, free of weeds and surface irregularities, with coverage exceeding 90 percent over any 10 sq. ft. (0.92 sq. m) and bare spots not exceeding 5 by 5 inches (125 by 125 mm).

B. Use specified materials to reestablish turf that does not comply with requirements and continue maintenance until turf is satisfactory.

**3.17 PESTICIDE APPLICATION**

- A. Apply pesticides and other chemical products and biological control agents in accordance with authorities having jurisdiction and manufacturer's written recommendations. Coordinate applications with Owner's operations and others in proximity to the Work. Notify Project Engineer before each application is performed.
- B. Pre-Emergent Herbicides (Selective and Non-Selective): Applied to tree, shrub, and ground-cover areas in accordance with manufacturer's written recommendations. Do not apply to seeded areas.
- C. Post-Emergent Herbicides (Selective and Non-Selective): Applied only as necessary to treat already-germinated weeds and in accordance with manufacturer's written recommendations.

**3.18 CLEANUP AND PROTECTION**

- A. During planting, keep adjacent paving and construction clean and work area in an orderly condition.
- B. Protect plants from damage due to landscape operations and operations of other contractors and trades. Maintain protection during installation and maintenance periods. Treat, repair, or replace damaged plantings.
- C. Promptly remove soil and debris created by turf work from paved areas. Clean wheels of vehicles before leaving site to avoid tracking soil onto roads, walks, or other paved areas.
- D. Erect temporary fencing or barricades and warning signs, as required to protect newly planted areas from traffic. Maintain fencing and barricades throughout initial maintenance period and remove after plantings are established.
- E. After installation and before Project Completion, remove nursery tags, nursery stakes, tie tape, labels, wire, burlap, and other debris from plant material, planting areas, and Project site.

- F. Remove nondegradable erosion control measures after grass establishment period.
- G. Remove surplus soil and waste material including excess subsoil, unsuitable soil, trash, and debris and legally dispose of them off Owner's property.

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